(c) the assistance extended by the Centre for the implementation of those projects during the last three years;

(d) what are the other states where National sericulture projects are being implemented; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. A World Bank/Swiss Development Cooperation assisted National Sericulture Project is being implemented in the country. The project envisaging an outlay of Rs. 555 crores was launched in 1989-90 and is being implemented in five traditional sericulture States (Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Jammu & Kashmir) and twelve nontraditional States (Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Rajasthan, Orissa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar pradesh, Punjab, Haryana & Himachal Pradesh).

The project is being implemented in one or two districts of each non-traditional State. The implementing agency for non-traditional States is the Central Silk Board. In Orissa, the project is being implemented in Koraput district and the expenditure incurred by the Board on its implementation upto 1993-94 is Rs. 175.06 lakhs.

Financial Assistance for Modernisation of Handlooms and Powerlooms

3815. SHRI RAHASBIHARI BARIK: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has been providing financial assistance to the weavers to modernise their handlooms and powerlooms;

(b) if so, the approximate number of handloom and powerloom weavers in the country, State-wise; and

(c) the assistance extended to them during last three years, year-wise and state-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) The scheme for modernisation of handloom by providing financial assistance to the weavers was introduced in 1980-81 by Government of India. Pursuant to the decision of the National Development Council in their meeting of December, 1991, the Scheme for modernisation of looms was transferred to the State Government without any budgetary provision from 1993-94 onwards.

In so far as powerlooms are concerned no financial assistance was provided to them for the purpose.

(b) Office of the Development Commissioner for handlooms carried out a census of handlooms in India for the year 1987-88. As per the census the approximate number of persons engaged in preparatory and weaving work in handloom sector in the cuntry , State-wise, is as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of Persons engaged in preparatory and weaving work in handloom sector1
1.	Andhra Pradesh	452954
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	47285
3.	Assam	1996753
4.	Bihar	239510
5.	Goa	80
6.	Gujarat	67765
7.	Haryana	25013
8.	Himachal Pradesh	54141
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	53330
10.	Karnataka	180904
11.	Kerala	64916
12.	Madhya Pradesh	76722
13.	Maharashtra	134170
14.	Manipur	334626
15.	Meghalaya	13823
16.	Mizoram	128818
17.	Nagaland	147587
18.	Orissa	243728
19.	Punjab	22555
20.	Rajasthan	77538
21.	Tamil Nadu	663318
22.	Tripura	137234
23.	Uttar Pradesh	640596
24.	West Bengal	711563
25.	Delhi	11697
26.	Pondicherry	6534
	Total:	6533160

Source: National Handloom Census (1987-88)

Powerlooms—Does not arise.

(c) The assistance extended to the handloom weavers during the last three years, yearwise and statewise is as under:

S No.	Name of the State	1990-91	1991-92*	1992-93
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	5.563
2.	Assam	100.0000	—	55.893
3.	Bihar	—	—	—
4.	Gujarat	59.4625	—	—
5.	Haryana	—	—	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—
8.	Karnataka	25.0400	—	—
9.	Kerala	28.7210	—	19.328
10.	Madhya Pradesh	28.2520	—	65.000
11.	Maharashtra	—	—	20.00
12.	Manipur	1.8500	—	10.000
13.	Orissa	15.2500	—	21.000
14.	Punjab	—	—	—
15.	Rajasthan	—	—	21.000
16.	Tamil Nadu	44.0006	—	6.619
17.	Tripura	0.5000	—	3.732
18.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—
19.	West Bengal	33.0000	—	11.865
20.	Meghalaya	0.9000	—	—
	Total	346.5761	—	240.000

*During 1991-92, because no funds were allotted, no funds could be sanctioned.

Synthetics use in the Production of Textiles

3816. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH MANN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of textiles in the country;

(b) the proportion of synthetics and cotton used in the production of textiles;

(c) the price of synthetics which is imported from the international market together with the total quantum of import and the rate thereof in India; and

(d) what amount of royalty is paid on the synthetic yarn which is manufactured in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) The production of textiles i.e. yarn cloth and man-made fibres during the year 1993-94 has been as under:

Item	Production
1. Man-made fibres	460 million kgs.
2. Yarn (including filament yarn)	2449 million kgs.
3. Cloth	27902 million sq. mtr.

(b) The percentage of cotton and synthetic material used in manufacturing of yarn (including man-made filament yarn) and cloth (excluding Khadi, Wool and Silk) during 1993-94 has been as under:

Item	Percentage of cotton	Percentage of syn thetics (including cellulosics)
1. Total Yarn	72%	28%
2. Cloth	74%	26%

(c) The details of quantity, value and rate of imported synthetics during the month of May, 1994, together with their indigenous prices for the corresponding period are given below:

Rate of synthetics in international market & Indian market.

Synthetics	@Imported		Indigenous	
	quantity (in tonnes)	value (in Rs./lakhs)	Rate (Rs./Kg.)	Market prices (AU) (Rs./Kg.)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Polyester Staple (Fibre (PSF)	1800.53	753.49	41.85	81.61
Acrylic Staple Fibre (ASF)	951.08	469.39	49.35	104.67
Polyester Filament Yarn/ Partially Oriented yarn (PFY/POY)	2853.48	1555.86	54.52 148.71 (POY)	171.33 (PFY)
Nylon Filament Yarn (NFY).	20.42	29.29	143.44	190.61
Total Synthetics	5625.51	2808.03	-	-

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